## REMARKS

## Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hamdi U.S. Pub No 20010002902.

As per claim 1, Hamdi teaches a system that provides a user of a single analog line multiple uses of said line comprising; a modern (see fig.2a element 180) connected to a fixed logic system which multiplexes or demultiplexes data; said modem compressing a signal traveling through said analog line (see page 5 [0052] and page 6 [0064]); said modem providing simultaneous transmission of two, or more, speech or data calls (see page 4 paragraph [0046], [0051], [0062-0067]).

Paragraph 52 cited by the Examiner for teaching modem compression. Paragraph 52 states that audio and video coding is used to compress audio and voice information for efficient storage or transmission. The paragraph relates to having a large bandwidth for high fidelity music, especially classical music. As described in paragraph 53, compression is achieved by removing predictable, redundant or predetermined information from a signal. Paragraph 64 teaches that compressed audio is multiplexed with data.

Claim 1 requires that the modem compresses a signal traveling through the analog line, the modem provides simultaneous transmission of two or more, speech or data calls. Because Hamdi does not teach compressing a signal through an analog line for simultaneously transmitting two or more speech or data calls, Claim 1 is not anticipated or obvious over Hamdi.

As per Claim 2, Hamdi teaches wherein said modem is programmable (see page 7, paragraph [0074]).

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 2 is not anticipated or obvious over the prior art.

Claims 1-2 and 4-10 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Staples et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,301,339.

As per claim 1, Staples et al. teaches a system that provides a user of a single analog line multiple uses of said line comprising; a modem connected to a fixed logic system which multiplexes or demultiplexes data (see col. 17, lines 19-40); said modem compressing a signal traveling through said analog line (see col. 17, lines 45-49 and col. 21, lines 50-55 and col. 22, lines 48-54 and col. 49, lines 35-55); said modem providing simultaneous transmission of two, or more, speech or data calls (see col. 3, lines 28-35).

Staples does not teach multiple uses of a single analog line. Staples does not teach compressing a signal so that the modem can provide simultaneous transmission of two or more speech or data calls. The section cited by the Examiner, Col. 3, lines 28-35 relates to a remote user transmitting data through their phone as if they were present in the office. This is not simultaneous transmission of two or more speech or data calls as described in the present application. Therefore, Claim 1 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

As per claim 2, Staples et al. teaches wherein said modem is programmable (see col. 13, lines 10-15 and col. 16, line 66-col. 17, line 10).

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 2 is not anticipated or obvious over the prior art.

As per claim 4, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said system is reprogrammed as needed (see col. 2, lines 60-67).

The section cited by the Examiner teaches that the corporate office includes a virtual presence server. It does not describe that the system is reprogrammed as needed. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 4 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

As per claim 5, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said modem is downloaded on analog lines, cable, satellite and fiber lines (see col. 7, lines 14-18)l.

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 5 is not anticipated or obvious over the prior art.

As per claim 6, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said simultaneous transmission is accomplished by compressing conventional analog voice traffic to occupy less bandwidth (see col. 17, lines 45-49 and col. 21, lines 50-55 and col. 22, lines 48-54 and col. 49, lines 35-55). It is well known in the art that compression is accomplished to occupy minimum bandwidth.

Although it is known in that art that compression reduces bandwidth, simultaneous transmission using compression is not taught in the prior art nor taught in Staples. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 6 is not anticipated or obvious over the prior art.

As per claim 7, Staples et al. inherently teaches further comprising a speech compression algorithm requiring between about 5.6 to. 6.4 kbps of bandwidth (see col. 17, lines 45-49 and col. 21, lines 50-55 and col. 22, lines 48-54 and col. 49, lines 35-55). It is well known in the art that compression is accomplished to occupy minimum bandwidth.

Although the sections cited by the Examiner teach compressed speech, Staples does not teach a speech compression algorithm requiring between about 5.6-6.4 kbps of bandwidth. Since the claim requires specific bandwidth which is not taught anywhere in Staples, the claim cannot be anticipated or obvious over Staples. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 7 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

As per claim 8, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said modem further comprises field programmable gate array chips (see col. 13, lines 10-15 and col. 11, lines 27-36).

Claim 8 requires that the modem further comprise field programmable gate array chips. The sections cited by the Examiner relate to offering a local intercom between stations and operating a home fax machine or home phone. This is not what is taught by the claim of the present invention. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 8 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

As per claim 9, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said system is connected to a copper line by a COTS modem.

Since the claim requires a specific modem which is not taught by Staples, it cannot be inherent. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 9 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

As per claim 10, Staples et al. inherently teaches wherein said system compr8ises two modems, one at each end of an analog line; a first modem compresses and multiplexes data at a source end of said line; and a second modem demultiplexes and expands data an exchange end of a copper line (see fig. 2 and col. 7, lines 56-65).

The section cited by the Examiner relates to having one or more analog modems for communicating analog signals over telephone lines. The section does not teach having one modem at each end of an analog line; the first modem compression a multiplexing the data at a source end of the line and a second modem demultiplexing and expanding the data at an exchange end of a copper line. For these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 10 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Staples et al. U.S. Patent 6,301,339 B in view of Bowen U.S. Pub. no. 2002/0100029 A1.

As per claim 3, Staples et al. teaches all the features of the claimed invention except wherein said modem incorporates Handel-C.

Bowen teaches wherein said modem incorporates Handel-C (see fig. 6 element 604 and page 1 [0009]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the teaching of Bowen into Staples as to enable a software or hardware engineer to target directly FPGAs in similar fashion to classical microprocessor cross-compiler development tools as taught by Bowen (see page 1 [00009]).

Since Staples teaches a system and method for proving a remote user with a virtual presence to an office, and Bowen teaches a system for compiling an evoking c-functions in hardware, there is no reason to combine the teachings. Further, for these reasons and the reasons stated above for Claim 1, Claim 7 is not anticipated or obvious over Staples.

Applicant now believes that the application is in condition for allowance.

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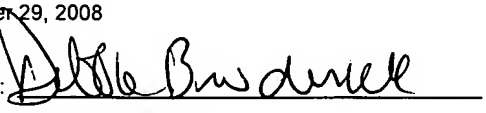
Signature: 

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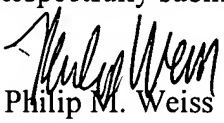
Respectfully submitted,



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